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SURVEY OF REPLIES TO THE QUESTIONNAIRE ON POVERTY ALLEVIATION

Report by the UNCTAD secretariat

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INTRODUCTION

1. In accordance with the work programme of the Standing Committee on Poverty Alleviation, 1/ the UNCTAD secretariat sent a questionnaire to the members of the Standing Committee, seeking information on: "(i) policies and programmes on poverty alleviation which each country is interested in learning about; (ii) policies and programmes which each country is willing to present in detailed terms", and to present the results to the second session of the Standing Committee. The questionnaire was sent in March 1993 to States members of the Standing Committee and to observer States participating in the work of the Committee. Thirty-three countries have replied to the questionnaire.

2. The questionnaire consisted of three parts, two being addressed to all countries while the third part required replies only from donor countries.

3. In Part I of the questionnaire, the respondents were requested to provide information related to eight programme/policy areas of poverty alleviation in their respective countries, namely:

1. The productive sector;
2. Social programmes;
3. Macro-economic policies and poverty alleviation;
4. Institutional organization for poverty reduction;
5. Mobilization of resources for poverty alleviation and reduction;
6. International trade;
7. Environmental policies related to poverty alleviation; and
8. Population and migration.

These areas correspond to the main broad areas identified in the work programme of the Standing Committee on Poverty Alleviation. The replies have been summarized in three clusters: A - current policies and programmes; B - issues on which the country may wish to present its experience; and C - issues on which the country would be interested in receiving further information and benefiting from the experience of other countries.

4. Part II of the questionnaire sought to gather information on: government departments/ministries/authorities in specific countries which act as focal points for poverty alleviation; non-governmental organizations and research institutes specialized in poverty alleviation programmes; and the existence of databases and/or statistics on poverty available in different countries. Replies to this part of the questionnaire are given in annex I to this survey.

5. Part III of the questionnaire was addressed only to donor countries and concentrated on: criteria applied in donor programmes for allocating external aid; specific support extended to anti-poverty programmes in recipient countries; and the major causes of the successes or failures of anti-poverty programmes, including the evaluation of their effectiveness. Replies are summarized in annex II to this survey.

1/ See annex I to document TD/B/39(2)/13; TD/B/CN.2/5, para. 6.

1. THE PRODUCTIVE SECTOR

(i) Promotion of productive and labour-intensive employment opportunities

A. Current programmes and policies

6. Among the countries which replied to the questionnaire the following have reported implementing programmes promoting productive and labour-intensive employment: Argentina, Australia (donor), Bangladesh, Brazil, Chile, Cameroon, Colombia, Equatorial Guinea, Malaysia, Mexico, Norway (donor), Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Sri Lanka, Switzerland (donor), Thailand, Tunisia and Turkey.

7. Most countries identify policies to support the productive sector, in the context of poverty, by promoting small-scale enterprises (Malaysia, Paraguay, Switzerland, Turkey) and micro-enterprises (Argentina, Australia, Colombia, Mexico, Switzerland's National Bank for Agriculture and Development) or the private sector in general (Australia).

8. Promotion of the above-mentioned activities is carried out through sectoral policies and programmes in rural development (Tunisia - Rural Development Programme - PDR; Integrated Rural Development Programme - PDRI; Argentina - Programme of Rural Development for Small NOA and CUYO Producers; Australia), agricultural development (Mexico; Tunisia - Special Fund for Agricultural Development - FOSDA), urban development (Tunisia - Integrated Urban Development Programme - PDU), industrial development (Thailand; Pakistan), development of trade and services (Thailand), and specific areas such as garment exports (Bangladesh; Sri Lanka - 200 Garment Factories Programme), fishing (Equatorial Guinea; Tunisia - Special Fund for the Encouragement of Fishing - FOSEP), cattle-breeding (Argentina; Mexico), construction of dwellings (Paraguay), handicrafts (Tunisia; Brazil's National Handicrafts Programme; Switzerland), minor trades (Tunisia's Fund for Handicrafts and Promotion of Minor Trades), and mining (Mexico).

9. Most of the programmes are not explicitly oriented towards the promotion of labour-intensive activities, and are relatively general in content. However, some countries pursue specifically an employment creation objective, either in general (Pakistan), or by focusing on sectors which are labour-intensive by nature (e.g. garments, handicrafts). In this context, Malaysia reports that it is engaged in the promotion of labour-intensive industries, especially in the non-traditional sector, as is Argentina (Intensive Employment Programme).

B. Presentations offered

10. Sharing of experiences, in the form of presentations, has been offered on the following issues:

- Outward-looking development strategy based on labour-intensive industries in the 1960s (Republic of Korea);

- Labour-intensive industrialization to employ poor youth, especially women (Sri Lanka);

- Employment Support Programmes (Tunisia);

- Programmes of loans, training and marketing for micro-enterprises (Colombia);

- Experience with the National Employment Fund (Cameroon).

C. Information sought

11. The areas in which information has been requested are:

- Promotion of labour-intensive small and micro-enterprises (Mexico);

- Employment creation schemes (Turkey; Germany; Brazil; Philippines - interested especially in Asian the newly industrializing countries' experience);

- Programme evaluation techniques (Tunisia);

- Experience on targeting to poor people (Germany);

- Labour-intensive projects (Cameroon).

(ii) Access to productive assets (land, capital, technology, infrastructure)

A. Current programmes and policies

12. Countries implementing policies to facilitate access to productive assets are: Argentina, Australia (donor), Brazil, Equatorial Guinea, Malaysia, Mexico, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Switzerland (donor), Thailand, Tunisia and Turkey.

13. The main focus is on agriculture - in the form of programmes related to agricultural development (Tunisia, Malaysia, Mexico, Philippines), land reform (Thailand - Agricultural Land Reform Policy; Brazil; Paraguay), or land development (Brazil, Malaysia). Other programmes include: infrastructure (Philippines, Malaysia, Turkey); improved access to credit (Paraguay, Mexico); technology (Australia - which assists in the transfer of technology as a donor; Malaysia - which provides modern techniques to the poor; Mexico); and marketing (Mexico, Malaysia, Philippines).

B. Presentations offered

- Land reform in 1948 and 1950 (Republic of Korea);

- Needy Families Advancement Programme (Tunisia).

C. Information sought

- Technology transfer to the small-scale enterprises sector (Mexico);

- Financing socioeconomic projects which increase incomes from the land (Brazil);

- Experience with credit programmes based on market rates and conditions (Germany);

- Experience with land reform (Germany).

(iii) Support of productive activities (technical training, pricing policies, regulatory framework for expanding trade and production activities)

A. Current programmes and policies

14. Countries implementing policies of support to the above-mentioned productive activities are: Argentina, Armenia, Australia (donor), Bangladesh, Brazil, Equatorial Guinea, Malaysia, Mexico, Norway (donor), Pakistan, Paraguay, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Switzerland (donor), Thailand, Tunisia and Turkey.

15. Most countries have training schemes (Argentina, Chile, Tunisia, Thailand, Switzerland, Republic of Korea, Turkey, Paraguay); in some countries they are targeted specifically to the poor or unemployed (Republic of Korea - exemption of tuition fee for the poor; Turkey). Emphasis is on vocational and technical training and apprenticeship which can be put to practice immediately with enterprises (Tunisia - Vocational Integration Traineeship, Vocational Integration and Adaptation Fund; Thailand - Labour Skill Development Policy; Paraguay, Republic of Korea - free job training) and on training programmes designed for youth (Chile, Republic of Korea - free and compulsory education).

16. Some countries reported having instituted a supportive regulatory framework, e.g. setting up an investment code (Paraguay - Investment Promotion Act), an Investment Board (Bangladesh) and a Privatization Board (Bangladesh), to assist in marketing and diversifying production (Equatorial Guinea's project DICSA) or providing technical assistance (for example to labour cooperatives in Argentina).

B. Presentations offered

- Employment promotion and young people's integration (Tunisia);

- National Handicrafts Programme (Brazil);

- Board of Investment and Privatization Board (Bangladesh);

C. Information sought

- Consistency of supportive activities (Tunisia);

- Price policy-making - regulatory framework (Equatorial Guinea);

- Training for productive activities (Brazil);

- Financial innovation in support of urban and rural micro-enterprises (Mexico).

2. SOCIAL PROGRAMMES

(i) Access to social services (policy elaboration, service delivery, combination of delivery channels, financing of social services)

A. Current programmes and policies

17. Countries implementing policies to facilitate access to social services are: Argentina, Armenia (under preparation), Australia (donor), Brazil, Cameroon, Chile, Equatorial Guinea, Malaysia, Mexico, Norway (donor), Japan (donor), Jordan, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Tunisia and Turkey.

18. Access to social services is identified with access to food, shelter, health, education and basic infrastructural facilities such as water, sewage and electricity. Some countries have broad social services programmes (Argentina - Comprehensive Social Programme; Brazil; Peru - National Equalization and Social Development Fund - FONCODES) or cover this area through specific anti-poverty oriented institutions (Janasaviya Trust Fund in Sri Lanka).

19. The wide range of basic needs is covered by specific programmes, namely:

(a)	Food programmes:	Argentina, Brazil (food programme for non-manual workers), Malaysia (food programme for children), Mexico, Pakistan, Peru;
(b)	Housing programmes:	Argentina, Malaysia, Mexico (support for popular housing), Paraguay (construction of low-cost dwellings), Republic of Korea (Permanent Rental Housing Project), Tunisia (National Programme of Social Housing);
(c)	Health programmes:	Argentina (medical care for the retired, cholera control, mass vaccination programme), Australia, Cameroon, Chile, Equatorial Guinea (in particular malaria and AIDS control), Malaysia, Paraguay, Thailand, Tunisia (free medical care), Turkey ("green card" for health services to the poor);
(d)	Education:	Argentina, Australia, Cameroon, Chile, Mexico (fellowships for poor students), Malaysia (scholarships for children), Paraguay, Thailand, Tunisia;

(e) Infrastructure facilities: Water (Argentina, Chile, Malaysia, Mexico), sewage, telephone (Mexico), basic infrastructural facilities such as water, electricity, roads (Tunisia - National Fund of Solidarity "2626").

20. Programmes related to social services are designed in particular for the most vulnerable groups among the poor, especially children and adolescents, women, elderly and handicapped persons.

B. Presentations offered

C. Information sought

- Retraining and rehabilitation of retrenched personnel (Bangladesh);
- Financing of social services (Tunisia, Romania);
- Vocational rehabilitation and social services programmes of other countries (Brazil);
- Housing financing systems (Republic of Korea);
- Social welfare delivery systems (Republic of Korea);
- Social welfare policy coordination (Republic of Korea);
- Mobilization of private resources for social welfare systems (Republic of Korea);
- Integrated approaches to services delivery adopted by developed countries (Philippines);
- Operation of a health information system (Equatorial Guinea).

(ii) Safety nets (transfer schemes, special problems of countries in transition, targeting of specific programmes) and social security schemes

A. Current programmes and policies

21. Countries which have introduced social support measures in favour of the poor are: Argentina, Armenia (not yet completed), Australia (donor), Austria, Bangladesh, Brazil, Chile, Equatorial Guinea, Malaysia, Mexico, Norway (donor), Paraguay, Philippines, Poland, Republic of Korea, Romania, Slovakia, Thailand, Tunisia and Turkey.

22. Most countries implement some form of social programme, labelled as social welfare programme, system or scheme (Republic of Korea, Poland, Pakistan - Zakat scheme and Baitul Mal Fund), Social Programme (Argentina), Social Assistance Programme (Slovakia) or Social Action Programme (Tunisia). More particularly, social security schemes operate in some countries (Equatorial Guinea, Republic of Korea, Thailand, Turkey). Safety measures are designed for the most affected segments of population, especially retired poor

persons (Argentina; Turkey) or the extremely poor (Chile). People affected by retrenchment are helped through employment assistance policies (Argentina, Equatorial Guinea), in particular retraining schemes (Bangladesh) or food-for-work programmes (Bangladesh).

B. Presentations offered

- Social security and constitutional reform systems (Brazil);
- Family allowances focusing on the poorest sectors (Chile);
- Employment policy (Equatorial Guinea);
- Reform of the social welfare system and employment (Malaysia, Poland);
- Transformation of the social welfare system and employment conditions as an integral part of the transformation of the political regime (Poland);
- Experience with targeted social instruments, especially subsidies (Chile);
- Policies respecting social transfers and social action programmes (Tunisia);

C. Information sought

- Social security systems and policies (Cameroon, Equatorial Guinea, Paraguay);
- Methods of specific targeting of the poor and their effectiveness in reaching the poor (Germany);
- Safety nets, transfer schemes and targeting of specific programmes (Romania);
- Medical and unemployment insurance (Tunisia);
- Interventions aimed at mitigating the social costs of Extended Structural Adjustment Facility (Bangladesh);
- Problems of safety nets of countries in transition (Poland, Turkey);
- Role of central government and local authorities in social safety nets (Poland);
- Institutionalization of a guaranteed minimum income (Poland);
- Successful and effective schemes employed in the developing countries (Philippines);

- Alternative forms of allowance to the extremely poor (Chile);

- Integration of providence funds and social security systems in the European Union countries (Brazil).

3. MACROECONOMIC POLICIES AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION

(i) Macroeconomic and meso-economic policies (including choice of policy mix for stabilization and budgetary choices) designed for poverty prevention and reduction

A. Current programmes and policies

23. Macroeconomic and meso-economic policies designed for poverty prevention and reduction are being implemented in Argentina, Austria, Bangladesh, Brazil, Chile, Equatorial Guinea, Jordan, Malaysia, Mexico, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Tunisia and Turkey. Three countries, Australia, Norway and Switzerland are engaged as donors.

24. Global macroeconomic stability is generally viewed as being of utmost importance (Chile; Brazil; Equatorial Guinea; Philippines), as is economic growth (Pakistan). At the same time, however, macroeconomic stabilization and growth need to be supplemented by anti-poverty efforts directed towards the socioeconomic improvement of the poor and fair distribution of income (Malaysia; Pakistan; Thailand; Sri Lanka's Janasaviya macroeconomic anti-poverty strategy; Peru's National Poverty Alleviation Strategy). Special measures have been designed to preserve or to increase real income levels (Austria, Paraguay). Pricing policies are also used to asssist the poor (Jordan, Republic of Korea). Some countries support specific investment projects in priority development areas (Turkey).

B. Presentations offered

- Experience from Extended Structural Adjustment Facility (Bangladesh);

- Sectoral reforms (Bangladesh);

- Social investment policies interacting with development (Chile);

- Macroeconomic anti-poverty strategy (Sri Lanka);

- Evaluation of budgetary aid to Mozambique (Switzerland);

- Experience from the Structural Adjustment Programme with International Monetary Fund/World Bank (Equatorial Guinea);

C. Information sought

- Policies for integrating employment markets (Tunisia);

- Policies to increase national competitivity and productivity (Chile);

- Analyses of public expenditure (Switzerland);

- Poverty alleviation under structural adjustment programmes (Equatorial Guinea);

- Policy measures to protect the poor (Republic of Korea).

(ii) **Interventions aimed at reducing the social costs of structural adjustment programmes on the poor**

A. Current programmes and policies

25. Countries implementing specific policies and measures to reduce the social costs of structural adjustment programmes to the poor include: Argentina, Australia (donor), Bangladesh, Brazil, Cameroon, Chile, Equatorial Guinea, Jordan, Norway (donor), Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Switzerland (donor), Tunisia and Turkey.

26. Social safety nets are used to reduce the social costs of structural adjustment in some countries (Philippines). Increased resources are proposed for the social sector (Argentina) and for the poor in particular. Among the forms of social subsidies cited by respondents are: food and basic services subsidies (Jordan), the provision of low-cost dwellings (Paraguay) and soft loans for the poor (Equatorial Guinea). Tunisia implements a special programme of support and aid to needy families. Cameroon has set up a project called Social Dimensions of Adjustment - DSA.

27. Emphasis is also put on an active employment policy (Bangladesh, Cameroon) and on the preservation or increase of real wages (Paraguay, Turkey).

B. Presentations offered

- Interventions aimed at mitigating the social costs of Extended Structural Adjustment Facility (Bangladesh);

- Growth with equity strategy (Chile);

- Cooperation with agencies and corporations (Equatorial Guinea);

- Programme of support and aid to needy families (Tunisia).

C. Information sought

- Anticyclical programmes (Brazil);

- Living standards survey (Tunisia).

(iii) **Global development strategies and paradigms appropriate for poverty prevention, alleviation and reduction**

A. Current programmes and policies

28. Development strategies aimed at poverty prevention and conducive to poverty alleviation and reduction are being implemented in Brazil, Equatorial Guinea, Pakistan, Peru, Sri Lanka, Tunisia and Turkey. Australia, Norway and Switzerland assist as donors.

29. It is recognized that poverty prevention, alleviation and reduction policies should be incorporated into global development strategies (Equatorial Guinea), eventually in the form of a specific anti-poverty strategy (Peru's National Poverty Alleviation Strategy). In this context, the strategy of growth or development with equity is suggested (Chile). Development strategy is interpreted as a broad concept including not only economic, but also social and cultural aspects (Brazil). The focus should be on the most affected groups of the population (Bangladesh) or sectors/regions (Turkey - the south-eastern Anatolian project).

30. Some countries emphasized the need for an international discussion about anti-poverty strategies (Sri Lanka, citing the 1993 Dhaka Summit Consensus on Poverty Eradication in South Asia by the year 2002; Australia).

B. Presentations offered

- Growth with equity (Chile);
- The National Poverty Alleviation Strategy (Peru);
- Programme of social defense, integration of the handicapped and literacy campaign (Tunisia);
- South-eastern Anatolian project (Turkey);
- Macro-micro development strategy for poverty alleviation (Sri Lanka).

C. Information sought

- Retraining and rehabilitation of retrenched personnel (Bangladesh);
- Food for works programmes (Bangladesh);
- Development of vulnerable groups (Bangladesh);
- Labour-intensive policies (Cameroon);
- Promotion of the productive strengths and potential of the poor (Germany);
- Development with equity (Paraguay).

4. INSTITUTIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR POVERTY REDUCTION

(i) Good management and capacity building (legislative and regulatory framework; planning systems; decentralization)

A. Current programmes and policies

31. Countries with measures to improve the management of anti-poverty programmes and to build up the institutional capacity to combat poverty include: Argentina, Australia (donor), Bangladesh, Brazil, Chile, Equatorial Guinea, Jordan, Malaysia, Mexico, Norway (donor), Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Republic of Korea, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Tunisia and Turkey.

32. The need for institutional strengthening in the poverty area, including the legislative setting, is recognized by respondents (Tunisia, Philippines) as important, both at the central and local levels of government.

33. Some countries report having strengthened their government bodies involved in poverty alleviation, including the redefinition of their roles (Argentina, Malaysia, Panama, Republic of Korea). Special funds or banks have been set up in some countries for anti-poverty purposes (Economic and Social Fund (FES) in Panama; National Equalization and Social Development Fund (FONCODES) in Peru; Solidarity and Social Investment Fund (FOSIS) in Chile; Support Fund for Social Aid and Solidarity in Turkey; the Janasaviya Trust Fund in Sri Lanka; and the Grameen Bank in Bangladesh).

34. With decentralization attempts under way, a strong emphasis is given in some countries to local participation in anti-poverty programmes (Argentina, Australia, Malaysia, Mexico, Paraguay, Philippines).

35. Given the important role that non-governmental organizations (NGOs) play in poverty alleviation, the development of cooperation between the public sector and voluntary efforts is called for (Poland).

B. Presentations offered

- Public investment programme (Equatorial Guinea);
- Coordination of anti-poverty programmes (Malaysia);
- National Equalization and Social Development Fund - FONCODES (Peru);
- Support Fund for Social Aid and Solidarity (Turkey);
- Innovative institution building for poverty alleviation (Sri Lanka).

C. Information sought

- Decentralization experiences (Brazil, Republic of Korea, Tunisia) and successful schemes for decentralized delivery of social services (Philippines);

- State legislation and planning system (Brazil, Tunisia);

- Structure and functions of the Ministry of Social Action (Chile);

- New approaches to social policy focusing on the poor (Paraguay);

- Prevention of poverty (Poland);

- Methods, techniques, planning and management of social welfare activities, namely personnel training (Poland);

(ii) **Social mobilization and organization of the poor: people's participation and involvement of the poor in the development process, including women's participation**

A. Current programmes and policies

36. Countries with policies to encourage social mobilization and organization of the poor and their participation in the development process include: Argentina, Australia (donor), Bangladesh, Brazil, Cameroon, Chile, Equatorial Guinea, Japan (donor), Jordan, Malaysia, Mexico, Norway (donor), Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Sri Lanka, Switzerland (donor), Thailand, Tunisia and Turkey.

37. Respondent countries generally provide support to the above-mentioned activities (Argentina, Australia, Bangladesh, Paraguay, Philippines, Poland, Chile). In Mexico, for example, the population is organized into "Solidarity Committees" with powers of co-management in solving specific problems related to social services.

38. Given the awareness of the positive contribution by NGOs to poverty alleviation, a number of countries have programmes to facilitate their activities (Australia, Japan, Malaysia - financial support to NGOs, Poland - a pilot project supporting the development of NGOs).

39. Specific attention is given to the participation of women. Some countries have created institutions in charge of women's issues (e.g. Department for the Advancement of Women in Equatorial Guinea) or have implemented programmes to promote the advancement of women (Paraguay) and their involvement in development projects and income-generating activities (Australia, Brazil, Cameroon, Chile, Jordan, Turkey). Switzerland supports programmes for women in Bangladesh and India.

B. Presentations offered

- Poverty alleviation programmes and the role of NGOs (Bangladesh);

- National Council on the Rights of Children and Adolescents (CONANDA) (Brazil);

- Establishment of women's cooperatives (Equatorial Guinea);

- National Equalization and Development Fund (FONCODES) (Peru);

- Projects for the integration of needy families (Tunisia);

- Participatory social programmes (Chile).

C. Information sought

- Initiatives involving governmental and non-governmental organizations (Brazil);

- Involvement of the poor in the development process (Equatorial Guinea);

- Sectoral approaches to poverty alleviation (Germany);

- Overcoming mass poverty (Germany);

- Criteria for successful anti-poverty programmes and experience with programme failures in this area (Germany);

- Local development and the mobilization of local populations (Mexico, Poland);

- Involvement of the poor in project design and execution (Switzerland, Tunisia);

- Role of NGOs (Bangladesh).

5. MOBILIZATION OF RESOURCES FOR POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND REDUCTION

(i) Mobilization of domestic resources for the poor

A. Current programmes and policies

40. Policies and programmes to mobilize domestic resources for poverty alleviation are being implemented in: Argentina, Australia (donor), Austria, Bangladesh, Brazil, Colombia, Equatorial Guinea, Jordan, Malaysia, Mexico, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Thailand, Tunisia and Turkey.

41. A number of respondent countries earmark special budgetary resources for social purposes, either for the social sector (or human development sector) in general, or for poverty alleviation in particular (Argentina, Bangladesh, Brazil, Malaysia, Mexico, Paraguay, Philippines, Thailand, Tunisia). A number of programmes are designed for social and anti-poverty ends (Argentina - Programme of Social Spending; Australia - monetized food-aid programmes; Brazil - Employment and Income Management Programme - PROGER; Malaysia -

poverty eradication programmes; Panama - Public Investment Programme; Thailand - Policy on Development of Quality of Life and Living Conditions of the Poor).

42. Some countries have set up schemes or social funds in support to the poor (Brazil - Guarantee Fund for Service Time - FGTS - and Social Security Fund; Colombia - Social Investment Fund; Jordan - Development and Employment Fund and National Assistance Fund; Pakistan - Zakat and Ushr schemes; Republic of Korea - Social Welfare Fund; Tunisia - National Fund of Solidarity "2626"; Turkey - Support Fund for Social Aid and Solidarity).

43. In Pakistan, proceeds from privatization are used for the improvement of the social sector, mainly primary and secondary education, health and women's welfare. In Tunisia, associations and movements are reported to contribute to the mobilization of domestic resources for the poor.

B. Presentations offered

- Prioritization for poverty alleviation (Bangladesh);
- Guarantee Fund for Service Time - FGTS (Brazil);
- Social Security Fund and scheme as the principal resource of the welfare system (Brazil);
- Budget appropriation for social policy (Mexico);

C. Information sought

- Non-financial Social Investment Funds (Brazil);
- Bank Integrated Projects (Brazil);
- Financial resources for welfare and social security systems (Brazil);
- Functioning of Social Investment Funds (Colombia);
- Self-sustaining credit and savings schemes (Germany);
- Financing of poverty eradication programmes (Malaysia);
- Schemes to encourage self-financing (Tunisia).

(ii) External resources, requirements and mobilization to complement and support domestic anti-poverty programmes; effectiveness of development assistance, anti-poverty programmes and projects (including aid management and coordination)

A. Current programmes and policies

44. External resources to support domestic anti-poverty programmes are used in: Bangladesh, Brazil, Cameroon, Equatorial Guinea, Malaysia, Panama,

Paraguay, Peru, Philippines and Tunisia. Australia and Norway assist anti-poverty programmes in developing countries as donors.

45. External resources are provided by Governments (Philippines, Tunisia), by international agencies (Equatorial Guinea, Tunisia) such as the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank, UNDP (Malaysia), UNICEF (Panama) and by NGOs (Tunisia, Bangladesh). Assistance is targeted on investment programmes (Equatorial Guinea), on infrastructure and agricultural projects benefiting mainly poor rural households (Malaysia), on housing and sanitation (rehabilitating slum areas in Brazil) and on food-for-work programmes (Bangladesh).

B. Presentations offered

- Evaluation of the role of NGOs (Bangladesh);
- Programme of Social Action for Sanitation - PROSEGE (Brazil);
- Social Infrastructure Programme for the Rehabilitation of Degraded Urban Areas - PROSIN (Brazil);
- Financing of poverty eradication programmes and loans by the World Bank, UNDP and by yen credits (Malaysia);

C. Information sought

- Successful experiences in projects supported by external financing (Brazil);
- Developing countries' views on the effectiveness and constraints of donor support for anti-poverty programmes (Germany);
- Aid management (Philippines);
- Role of international and national NGO networks in financing development aid projects (Tunisia).

6. INTERNATIONAL TRADE

(i) Promotion of exports of labour-intensive goods and services

A. Current programmes and policies

46. The following countries have some form of promotion for labour-intensive exports: Argentina, Australia (donor), Bangladesh, Malaysia, Paraguay, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Switzerland (donor), Thailand, Tunisia and Turkey.

47. It has been suggested that economic growth is the main source of job creation and, consequently, of poverty alleviation. Growth of exports leads in the same direction, expanding employment opportunities both in the

traditional and modern sectors (Malaysia, Mexico). There are, therefore, generally no special schemes linking international trade to poverty alleviation (Mexico).

48. Countries pursue policies of promoting exports in general (Paraguay's PROPARAGUAY), encouraging exports of labour-intensive products (Thailand implemented this policy in the industrial, trade and services sector; the Republic of Korea does likewise), and supporting specific activities (Tunisia - tourism and handicrafts; Bangladesh - garments exports; Philippines - agro-industrial activities; Malaysia - non-traditional sectors; Paraguay - exports of manufactures; Argentina - Programme of Export Promotion for Non-traditional Agro-based Products - PROMEX). Some assistance is also provided in the field of marketing (identification of markets in Paraguay) and to small enterprises in particular (Turkey). Donor countries assist through multilateral (International Trade Centre (ITC)) and (UNCTAD/GATT) programmes or in a bilateral way (Swiss Office of Trade Expansion).

B. Presentations offered

- Export potential of garments (Bangladesh);

- Export promotion and formulation of export/import policy (Pakistan);

C. Information sought

- Institutions involved in export promotion programmes (Slovakia);

- Harmonization of export policies and programmes with poverty alleviation (Sri Lanka).

(ii) Participation of small-scale enterprises in international trade

A. Current programmes and policies

49. Participation of small-scale enterprises in international trade is supported by specific measures in: Argentina, Armenia (system in preparation), Australia (donor), Brazil, Malaysia, Norway (donor), Pakistan, Paraguay, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Switzerland (donor) and Tunisia.

50. Greater participation of small-scale enterprises in international trade is encouraged through tax incentives for exporting small and medium enterprises 'SMEs) (Republic of Korea) or special programmes (young promoters in Tunisia). Support in some countries is focused on export promotion as such rather than on SMEs in particular (Paraguay, Malaysia, Australia). However, Pakistan reports on a project of a Small Exporters' Bank to cater for the needs of small exporters.

B. Presentations offered

n.a.

C. Information sought

- Micro-enterprises exporting goods and services (Tunisia);

- Niches of advantageous international specialization (Tunisia).

(iii) Prevention or mitigation of external shocks (arbitrary protectionist measures, trade sanctions, sudden falls in commodity prices) affecting the poor

A. Current programmes and policies

51. Among countries with policies to prevent or mitigate external shocks are: Argentina, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Switzerland (donor), Tunisia and Turkey.

52. The best developed measures seem to exist in the agricultural sector, in the form of buffer food stocks, for example, in Bangladesh; in the form of support policies for agriculture, in Turkey and Argentina (e.g. subsidies for small-scale sheep-breeding in Patagonia and for producers of sugar, wool and cotton), and in the form of participation in commodity agreements. Support measures for enterprises affected by external shocks are in operation in Tunisia. Trade diversification is proposed as a preventive measure against external shocks (Bangladesh).

B. Presentations offered

- Support to enterprises in difficulty due to external shocks (Tunisia).

C. Information sought

n.a.

(iv) Diversification of exports of goods and services and stabilizing export earnings having effects on incomes of the poor

A. Current programmes and policies

53. Diversification and stabilization policies vis-à-vis exports are implemented in: Argentina, Australia (donor), Bangladesh, Equatorial Guinea, Norway (donor), Pakistan, Philippines, Switzerland (donor), Thailand and Tunisia.

54. Among the ways of diversifying exports, countries propose policies to restructure agriculture (Thailand) and policies to promote research and other specialized activities related to the diversification of exports (Tunisia). The use of a procurement system (Pakistan - in case of two major exportables - rice and cotton) and the Stabex mechanism (Equatorial Guinea) are cited as means of export earnings stabilization. Assistance is also provided through ITC multilateral programmes or through bilateral arrangements (Switzerland, Australia).

B. Presentations offered

- Trade diversification (Bangladesh);

- Evaluation of Export Processing Zones (Bangladesh).

C. Information sought

- Export earnings stabilization mechanisms in time of crisis (Tunisia);

- Identification of prospective export markets (Equatorial Guinea).

7. ENVIRONMENTAL POLICIES RELATED TO POVERTY ALLEVIATION

A. Current programmes and policies

55. Argentina, Australia (donor), Brazil, Chile, Equatorial Guinea, Japan (donor), Malaysia, Mexico, Norway (donor), Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Philippines, Switzerland (donor), Tunisia and Thailand have specific programmes and policies in this area. For example, the Policy on Environmental Development for Better Quality of Life has been noted by Thailand. Brazil has an Environmental Sanitation Programme; environmental projects are implemented in Chile (solid waste management, combating air pollution); Pakistan has a National Conservation Strategy; and Argentina has instituted a National Programme for Drinkable Water. Malaysia, Mexico, Switzerland and Chile, put emphasis on sustainable development and environmental preservation. Various programmes are in effect aimed at increasing the incomes of the poor while at the same time preserving the environment (e.g. control of overfishing and the integration of cattle rearing with oil palm cultivation in Malaysia, or the rational exploitation of natural resources in Chile). It is noted that institutional weakness can be a barrier to the implementation of environmental policies (Paraguay).

B. Presentations offered

n.a.

C. Information sought

- Experiences in the area of environmental sanitation and rehabilitation of degraded urban areas (Brazil);

- Schemes to settle environmental conflicts (Chile);

- Institutional framework of environmental policies (Tunisia);

- Environmental policies and poverty alleviation in rural areas (Mexico).

8. POPULATION AND MIGRATION

(i) Migration related to poverty

A. Current programmes and policies

56. Programmes and policies to reduce poverty-related migration are in effect in the following countries: Australia (donor), Bangladesh, Brazil, Equatorial Guinea, Malaysia, Panama, Paraguay, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Switzerland (donor) and Tunisia.

57. Programmes designed to prevent rural-urban migration are generally based on the assumption that priority should be given to rural development (Australia, Bangladesh, Republic of Korea, Tunisia), including land reform (Paraguay), balanced regional development (Republic of Korea) and industrial decentralization (Republic of Korea, Tunisia). The importance of job creation in rural areas is pointed out as a way of maintaining the rural population in their original communities (Bangladesh, Equatorial Guinea, Malaysia, Paraguay). Some countries have introduced comprehensive population and development programmes (Panama, Paraguay, Philippines). Malaysia tries to strengthen the capacity of urban centres to absorb rural migrants. Emergency relief programmes for refugees (Australia) and bilateral programmes related to migration (Switzerland) are funded by donor countries. Tunisia has developed a programme which helps reintegrate Tunisian workers coming home from abroad. In Argentina, steps are being taken towards legalizing the situation of foreign immigrants in the country.

B. Presentations offered

- Integrated rural development and young people's support programmes (Tunisia).

C. Information sought

- Control of the outflow of people from rural areas (Tunisia);
- Policies aiming at the balance between urban and rural areas (Mexico);
- Relationship between migration and poverty (Brazil).

(ii) Population growth control

A. Current programmes and policies

58. Countries that are implementing population growth-control measures include: Australia (as a donor), Bangladesh, Equatorial Guinea, Mexico, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Thailand, Tunisia and Turkey. Malaysia pursues policies of family development and welfare.

59. Two major types of programme exist in certain of the above-mentioned countries:

(a) Family planning programmes (Tunisia, Thailand, Republic of Korea, Brazil, Mexico, Turkey, Paraguay) are sometimes presented in the form of family development programmes (Malaysia), population welfare programmes (Pakistan), or population and development programmes (Panama, Philippines) aimed at improving the overall quality of life, especially among the poor. The educational and information aspects are stressed in this respect (Bangladesh), in particular as regards programmes focused on women (suggested by Australia).

(b) Maternal and child health care programmes (Argentina, Panama, Paraguay, Bangladesh and others).

B. Presentations offered

- National Programme of Family Planning (Mexico).

C. Information sought

- The experience of least developed countries (Bangladesh);

- Health care for newborn babies (Equatorial Guinea);

- How to deal with premarital pregnancies (Republic of Korea);

- Family-oriented policies (Brazil).

Annex I

Database on poverty, Government focal points on poverty alleviation and NGOs and research institutes specialized in poverty alleviation

Argentina

Title of organization: Executive Committee for the Study of Poverty
Type of organization: Government
Name of contact: Mr. Enrique Amadasi
Focal point for: Database on poverty
Title:
Address:
Tel: 349-5902/00
Fax: 349-5714

Title of organization: Ministry of Education and Justice
Type of organization: Government
Name of contact: Prof. Sergio España
Focal point for: Poverty alleviation
Title: Under-Secretary for Evaluation and Programmes
Address:
Tel:
Fax:

Coordinator: Irene Kit

Title of organization: Ministry of the Interior
Type of organization: Government
Name of contact: Dr. Juan Bautista Iribarne
Focal point for: Poverty alleviation
Title: Secretary of the Interior
Address:
Tel:
Fax:

Title of organization: Ministry of Health and Social Action
Type of organization: Government
Name of contact: Dr. Luis A. Pico
Focal point for: Poverty alleviation
Title: Under-Secretary for Institutional Relations
Address:
Tel:
Fax:

Coordinator: Mr. José Mario Pollach

Argentina

Title of organization: Ministry of Labour and Social Security
Type of organization: Government
Name of contact: Dr. Carlos Raúl Torres
Focal point for: Poverty alleviation
Title: Under-Secretary for Employment
Address:
Tel:
Fax:

Title of organization: Centre for Population Studies (CENEP)
Type of organization: NGO
Name of contact:
Focal point for: Poverty alleviation
Title:
Address: Avda. Corrientes 2817, 7th floor
Tel: 961-0309
Fax:

Some publications/research:
- Education and employment of women in marginal urban areas;
- Urban employment market, the informal sector and employment in San Miguel de Tucumán.

Title of organization: Centre for Studies on the State and Society (CEDES)
Type of organization: NGO
Name of contact:
Focal point for: Poverty alleviation
Title:
Address: Sánchez de Bustamante 29
Tel:
Fax:

Some publications/research:
- Social participation and satisfaction of basic needs.

Title of organization: CARITAS Argentina
Type of organization: NGO
Name of contact:
Focal point for: Poverty alleviation
Title:
Address: Hipólito Irigoyen 785, 4th floor, L
Tel: 331-0883, 342-1390, 334-8084
(1086) Federal Capital
Fax: 334-8083

Argentina

Title of organization: Fundacion del Sur
Type of organization: NGO
Name of contact:
Focal point for: Poverty alleviation
Title:
Address: Cochabamba 449
Tel: 361-8549
Fax:

Some publications/research:
- Working-class youth

Title of organization: Interdisciplinary Centre for the Study of Public Policies (CIEPP)
Type of organization: NGO
Name of contact:
Focal point for: Poverty alleviation
Title:
Address: Avda. Puerredón 510, 3rd floor
Dept. A (1032)
Tel:
Fax:

Some publications/research:
- The left hand of the State. Miño Dávila (Ed.): Social assistance according to the beneficiaries (views of beneficiaries and social workers on food, health and education programmes)
- Social structure and poverty in Argentina. Comparative project involving Argentina, Brazil and Chile. Coordinator: Guillermo O'Donnell, CIEPP/Kellog Institute, Notre Dame University.

Title of organization: Centre for Agrarian Promotion and Studies (CEPA)
Type of organization: NGO
Name of contact:
Focal point for: Poverty alleviation
Title:
Address: Olleros 3877
(1425) Federal Capital
Tel: 553-6810
Fax: 553-6810

Title of organization: Centre for Urban and Regional Studies (CEUR)
Type of organization: NGO
Name of contact:
Focal point for: Poverty alleviation
Title:
Address: Avda. Corrientes 2817, 7th floor
Tel: 961-0309
Fax:

Some publications/research:
- Methodological guidelines for the implementation of local development programmes

Argentina

Title of organization:	Foundation for Development in Justice and Peace (FUNDAPAZ)	*Type of organization:*	NGO
Name of contact:		*Focal point for:*	Poverty alleviation
Title:			
Address:	San Martín 617, 2nd floor, F	*Tel:*	394-2610
	(1004) Federal Capital	*Fax:*	

Armenia

Title of organization:	Ministry of Economy of the Republic of Armenia	*Type of organization:*	Government
Name of contact:	Armen Darbinian	*Focal point for:*	Poverty alleviation
Title:	Deputy Minister		
Address:	Government House	*Tel:*	52 78 78
	Republic sq	*Fax:*	(78 852) 15 10 69
	Yerevan 375 010, RA		

Australia

Title of organization:	Australian International Development Assistance Bureau (AIDAB)	*Type of organization:*	Government
Name of contact:	Ms. Deborah Stokes	*Focal point for:*	Poverty alleviation
Title:	Director, Policy Development Section		
Address:	AIDAB	*Tel:*	06-2764600
	GPO BOX 887	*Fax:*	06-2764872
	Canberra City ACT 2601		

Title of organization:	The Australian Council for Overseas Aid (ACFOA)	*Type of organization:*	NGO
Name of contact:		*Focal point for:*	Poverty alleviation
Title:			
Address:	Private Bag 3	*Tel:*	06-2851816
	Deakin ACT 2600	*Fax:*	06-2851720

ACFOA is peak council for Australian NGOS, of which there are over 100 working in the field of overseas aid. EMAIL: APC Networks peg:acfoa

Bangladesh

Title of organization: General Economics Division of PLANNING COMMISSION
Type of organization: Government

Name of contact: FAROOQ AHMED
Focal point for: Poverty alleviation

Title: JOINT CHIEF, International Economics Wing

Address: GED, Planning Commission
Room 8, Block 14
Sher-e-Bangla Nagar
Dhaka

Tel: 814717
Fax:

Title of organization: Ministry of Commerce
Type of organization: Government

Name of contact:
Focal point for: Poverty alleviation

Title:

Address:
Tel:
Fax:

Please contact the above mentioned department/ministry for the detailed address.

Title of organization: Economic Relations Division
Type of organization: Government

Name of contact:
Focal point for: Poverty alleviation

Title:

Address:
Tel:
Fax:

Please contact the above mentioned department/ministry for the detailed address.

Title of organization: BRDB / BIDS / CIRDAP / NGO Bureau / Grameen Bank
Type of organization: NGO

Name of contact:
Focal point for: Database on poverty

Title:

Address:
Tel:
Fax:

[List of contact persons & other details may pl. be obtained from local UNDP office.]

Bangladesh

Title of organization: ADAB
Type of organization: NGO
Name of contact:
Focal point for: Poverty alleviation
Title:
Address:
Tel:
Fax:

can provide list of NGOs

Title of organization: BIDS (semi autonomous)
Type of organization: NGO
Name of contact:
Focal point for: Poverty alleviation
Title:
Address:
Tel:
Fax:

Brazil

Title of organization: Institute of Applied Economic Research (IPEA)
Type of organization: Government
Name of contact: Solon Magalhães Vianna
Focal point for: Database on poverty
Title:
Address: SBS Quadra 1 Bloco "J" Ed.
Rndes 10 andar
Brasilia/DF
Tel:
Fax:

Title of organization: Ministry of Regional Integration
Type of organization: Government
Name of contact: Aldenir Chaves Paraguassú
Focal point for: Poverty alleviation
Title: General Coordinator and National Director of Project TCP/FAO/BRA/2254 (T)
Address: Esplanada dos Ministéros
Bloco "E", Room 983
Brasilia/DF
Tel: 2235246 or 321.8886 R33
Fax: (061) 2253591

General Coordinator of the Secretariat for Relations with States and the Federal and Municipal District.

Brazil

Title of organization: Institute of Applied Economic Research (IPEA)
Type of organization: Government
Name of contact:
Focal point for: Poverty alleviation
Title:
Address: SBS Quadra 1 Bloco "J"Ed.
Rndes 10 andar
Brasilia/DF
Tel:
Fax:

Title of organization: Ministry of Social Welfare
Type of organization: Government
Name of contact: Dr. Francisco Fontes Hupsel
Focal point for: Poverty alleviation
Title: Executive Secretary
Address: Esplanada dos Ministérios
Bl "A" 7 andar
Tel: 061-224 52 09, 224 52 75 and 224. 52 85
Fax: 061-322 40 31

Title of organization: IBGE
Type of organization: NGO
Name of contact:
Focal point for: Database on poverty
Title:
Address: SDS
Bl. "H" s/215
Brasilia/DF
Tel:
Fax:

Title of organization: IPEA
Type of organization: NGO
Name of contact:
Focal point for: Database on poverty
Title:
Address: Southern Banking Sector
BNDS 9 andar
Brasilia/DF
Tel:
Fax:

Brazil

Title of organization: IBGE
Type of organization: NGO
Name of contact:
Focal point for: Poverty alleviation
Title:
Address: SDS
BL. "H" s/215
Brasilia/DF
Tel:
Fax:

Title of organization: IPEA
Type of organization: NGO
Name of contact:
Focal point for: Poverty alleviation
Title:
Address: Southern Banking Sector
BNDS 9 andar
Brasilia/DF
Tel:
Fax:

Title of organization: IBASE
Type of organization: NGO
Name of contact:
Focal point for: Poverty alleviation
Title:
Address: Rio de Janeiro
Tel:
Fax:

Title of organization: Institute for Technical Support to Third World Countries
Type of organization: NGO
Name of contact:
Focal point for: Poverty alleviation
Title:
Address: IATTERMUND SMPW (PARK WAY) OE 26 Conj
03 Box 07
Brasilia/DF
Tel:
Fax:

Chile

Title of organization: CAS database on stratification of the poor population
Type of organization: Government
Name of contact: Roberto Jiménez
Focal point for: Database on poverty
Title:
Address: Ahumada 48
Tel: 67 22 033
Piso 6
Fax: 67 22 748
Santiago

Title of organization: Planning, Studies and Investment Division of MIDEPLAN
Type of organization: Government
Name of contact: Mr. Jaime Gatica Barros
Focal point for: Database on poverty
Title: Chief
Address: Ahumada 48
Tel: 6722033
Piso 6
Fax: 6952049
Santiago

Title of organization: CASEN periodic socio-economic survey
Type of organization: Government
Name of contact: Myriam Waisser
Focal point for: Database on poverty
Title:
Address: Ahumada 48
Tel: 67 22 033
Piso 6
Fax: 69 52 049
Santiago

Title of organization: Ministry of Planning and Cooperation (MIDEPLAN)
Type of organization: Government
Name of contact: Sergio Molina Silva
Focal point for: Poverty alleviation
Title: Minister, MIDEPLAN
Address: Ahumada 48, 7th floor
Tel: 67 22 033
Santiago
Fax: 67 21 879

Chile

Title of organization: PET - Labour Economics Programme
Type of organization: NGO
Name of contact:
Focal point for: Poverty alleviation
Title:
Address: Santo Domingo 526-528
Tel: 6326128
Santiago
Fax: 6333671

Title of organization: FLACSO - Latin American Social Science Faculty)
Type of organization: NGO
Name of contact:
Focal point for: Poverty alleviation
Title:
Address: Leopoldo Urrutia 1950
Tel: 2259938
Santiago
Fax: 2050433

Title of organization: CIEPLAN - Latin American Economic Research Corporation
Type of organization: NGO
Name of contact:
Focal point for: Poverty alleviation
Title:
Address: Cristobal Colón 3494
Tel: 2283262
Santiago
Fax: 2087698

Title of organization: Instituto Libertad y Desarrollo
Type of organization: Research Institute
Name of contact:
Focal point for: Poverty alleviation
Title:
Address: San Crescente 551
Tel: 2341898
Santiago
Fax: 2341893

Colombia

Title of organization: National Planning Department
Type of organization: Government
Name of contact: Monica Uribe Botero
Focal point for: Poverty alleviation
Title:
Address: Calle 26 No. 13-19
Tel: 284 66 71
Piso 50
Fax: 281 33 48
Bogotá

Above is the information of the respondent of the Questionnaire.

Equatorial Guinea

Title of organization: Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation
Type of organization: Government
Name of contact:
Focal point for: Poverty alleviation
Title:
Address: Malabo Bioko Norte
Tel: 33-52
Republic of Equatorial Guinea
Fax:

Above is the information of the respondent of the Questionnaire.

Germany

Title of organization: Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Devlopment, Division 220
Type of organization: Government
Name of contact: Ministerialrat Dr. Gero Jentsch
Focal point for: Poverty alleviation
Title:
Address: Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development
Tel: 0228-535-521
Friedrich-Ebert-Allee 114-116
Fax: 0228-535-204
D-53113 Bonn

Title of organization: Deutsche Welthungerhilfe - German Agro Action
Type of organization: NGO
Name of contact:
Focal point for: Poverty alleviation
Title:
Address: Deutsche Welthungerhilfe
Tel:
Adenauer Allee 134
Fax:
D-5300 Bonn

Germany

Title of organization: Kübel-Foundation

Type of organization: NGO

Name of contact:

Focal point for: Poverty alleviation

Title:

Address: Kübel-Stiftung
Darmstädter Str. 100
D- 6140 Bensheim

Tel:

Fax:

Title of organization: Care Deutschland

Type of organization: NGO

Name of contact:

Focal point for: Poverty alleviation

Title:

Address: Care Deutschland
Wesselstr. 12
D- 5300 Bonn

Tel:

Fax:

Title of organization: Deutscher Caritasverband - Caritas Germany

Type of organization: NGO

Name of contact:

Focal point for: Poverty alleviation

Title:

Address: Deutscher Caritasverband
Karlstr. 40
D- 7800 Freiburg

Tel:

Fax:

Title of organization: Konrad-Adenauer-Foundation

Type of organization: NGO

Name of contact:

Focal point for: Poverty alleviation

Title:

Address: Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung e.V.
Rathausallee 12
D- 5205 St. Augustin 1

Tel:

Fax:

Germany

Title of organization: Misereor
Type of organization: NGO
Name of contact:
Focal point for: Poverty alleviation
Title:
Address: Misereor
Mozartstr. 9
D– 5100 Aachen
Tel:
Fax:

Title of organization: Deutsches Aussätzigen-Hilfswerk
Type of organization: NGO
Name of contact:
Focal point for: Poverty alleviation
Title:
Address: Deutsches Aussätzigen-Hilfswerk
Dominikanerplatz 4/III
D– 8700 Würzburg
Tel:
Fax:

Title of organization: Sozial- und Entwicklungshilfe des Kolpingwerkes
Type of organization: NGO
Name of contact:
Focal point for: Poverty alleviation
Title:
Address: Sozial- und Entwicklungshilfe des Kolpingwerkes
Kolpingplatz 5-11
D– 5000 Köln 1
Tel:
Fax:

Title of organization: Eirene - Internationaler Christlicher Friedensdienst e.V.
Type of organization: NGO
Name of contact:
Focal point for: Poverty alleviation
Title:
Address: Eirene
Internationaler Christlicher Friedensdienst e.V.
Engerser Str. 74 b
5450 Neuwied 1
Tel:
Fax:

Germany

Title of organization: Medico-International
Type of organization: NGO
Name of contact:
Focal point for: Poverty alleviation
Title:
Address: Medico-International
Obermainanlage 1
D– 6000 Frankfurt
Tel:
Fax:

Title of organization: Evangelische Zentralstelle für Entwicklungshilfe e.V.
Type of organization: NGO
Name of contact:
Focal point for: Poverty alleviation
Title:
Address: Evangelische Zentralstelle f. Entwicklungshilfe eV
Mittelstr. 37
D– 5300 Bonn 2
Tel:
Fax:

Title of organization: Weltfriedensdienst
Type of organization: NGO
Name of contact:
Focal point for: Poverty alleviation
Title:
Address: Weltfriedensdienst
Hedemannstr. 4
D– 1000 Berlin 61
Tel:
Fax:

Title of organization: Terres des Hommes
Type of organization: NGO
Name of contact:
Focal point for: Poverty alleviation
Title:
Address: Terres des Hommes
Ruppenkampstr. 11 a
D– 4500 Osnabrück
Tel:
Fax:

Germany

Title of organization: Friedrich-Ebert-Foundation
Type of organization: NGO
Name of contact:
Focal point for: Poverty alleviation
Title:
Address: Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung e.V.
Godesberger Allee 149
D- 5300 Bonn 2
Tel:
Fax:

Title of organization: Brot für die Welt
Type of organization: NGO
Name of contact:
Focal point for: Poverty alleviation
Title:
Address: Brot für die Welt
Stafflenbergstr. 76
D- 7000 Stuttgart 1
Tel:
Fax:

Title of organization: Friedrich-Naumann-Foundation
Type of organization: NGO
Name of contact:
Focal point for: Poverty alleviation
Title:
Address: Friedrich-Naumann-Stiftung e.V.
Postfach 4027
D- 5330 Königswinter 41
Tel:
Fax:

Title of organization: Hanns-Seidel-Foundation
Type of organization: NGO
Name of contact:
Focal point for: Poverty alleviation
Title:
Address: Hanns-Seidel-Stiftung e.V.
Lazarettstr. 33
D- 8000 München 19
Tel:
Fax:

Germany

Title of organization: Jugend Dritte Welt e. V.
Type of organization: NGO

Name of contact:
Focal point for: Poverty alleviation

Title:
Address: Jugend Dritte Welt e.V.
Sträßchensweg 3
D–5300 Bonn
Tel:
Fax:

Title of organization: ANDHERI-Hilfe
Type of organization: NGO

Name of contact:
Focal point for: Poverty alleviation

Title:
Address: ANDHERI-Hilfe
Mackestr. 53
D–3300 Bonn
Tel:
Fax:

Title of organization: Katholische Zentrálstelle für Entwicklungshilfe e. V.
Type of organization: NGO

Name of contact:
Focal point for: Poverty alleviation

Title:
Address: Katholische Zentralstelle für Entwicklungshilfe eV
Mozartstr. 9
D– 5100 Aachen
Tel:
Fax:

Title of organization: Arbeiterwohlfahrt- Labour Welfare
Type of organization: NGO

Name of contact:
Focal point for: Poverty alleviation

Title:
Address: Arbeiterwohlfahrt
Oppelner Str. 130
D– 53113 Bonn
Tel:
Fax:

Germany

Title of organization: Komitee Ärzte für die Dritte Welt
Type of organization: NGO
Name of contact:
Focal point for: Poverty alleviation
Title:
Address: Komitee Ärzte für die Dritte Welt
Eisheimerstr. 9
D-6000 Frankfurt/Main
Tel:
Fax:

Title of organization: Stiftungsverband Regenbogen e. V.
Type of organization: NGO
Name of contact:
Focal point for: Poverty alleviation
Title:
Address: Stiftungsverband Regenbogen e.V.
Schwanenwall 23
D-4600 Dortmund
Tel:
Fax:

Japan

Title of organization: Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Economic Affairs Bureau, Developing Economies Division
Type of organization: Government
Name of contact: Mr. Yoichi Suzuki
Focal point for: Poverty alleviation
Title: Director of the Developing Economies Divison
Address: 2-2-1 Kasumigaseki
Chiyoda-Ku
Tokyo
Tel: 03 3580 3311
Fax: 03 3592 0504

Jordan

Title of organization: Department of Statistics
Type of organization: Government
Name of contact: Dr. Abdullah Al-Zu'bi
Focal point for: Database on poverty
Title:
Address:
Tel: 842171
Fax:

Jordan

Title of organization: Ministry of Social Development
Type of organization: Government
Name of contact: Minister for Social Development
Focal point for: Poverty alleviation
Title:
Address:
Tel: 678359
Fax:

Title of organization: Queen Alaya Fund
Type of organization: NGO
Name of contact:
Focal point for: Poverty alleviation
Title:
Address:
Tel:
Fax:

Title of organization: General Federation of Charitable Associations
Type of organization: NGO
Name of contact:
Focal point for: Poverty alleviation
Title:
Address:
Tel:
Fax:

Malaysia

Title of organization: Economic Planning Unit, Prime Ministers's Department
Type of organization: Government
Name of contact: Tan Sri Dato' Ali Abul Hassan bin Suleiman
Focal point for: Database on poverty
Title: Director General
Address:
Tel:
Fax:

Title of organization: Department of Statistic Malaysia
Type of organization: Government
Name of contact: Mr. Khoo Soo Gim
Focal point for: Database on poverty
Title: Acting Chief Statistician
Address:
Tel:
Fax:

Malaysia

Title of organization: Ministry of Agriculture
Type of organization: Government
Name of contact: Dato' Wan Jaafar bin Abdullah
Focal point for: Database on poverty
Title: Secretary General
Address:
Tel:
Fax:

Title of organization: Ministry of Rural Development
Type of organization: Government
Name of contact: Dato' Ismail bin Mansur
Focal point for: Database on poverty
Title: Secretary General
Address:
Tel:
Fax:

Title of organization: Implementation and Coordination Unit, Prime Minister's Department
Type of organization: Government
Name of contact: Dato' Abd. Halim bin Dato' Hj. Abd. Rauf
Focal point for: Database on poverty
Title:
Address:
Tel:
Fax:

Title of organization: Economic Planning Unit of Prime Minister's Department
Type of organization: Government
Name of contact: Tan Sri Dato' Ali Abul Hassan bin Suleiman
Focal point for: Poverty alleviation
Title: Director General
Address:
Tel:
Fax:

Title of organization: Implementation and Coordination Unit of Prime Minister's Department
Type of organization: Government
Name of contact: Dato' Abd. Halim bin Dato' Hj Abd. Rauf
Focal point for: Poverty alleviation
Title: Director General
Address:
Tel:
Fax:

Malaysia

Title of organization: Ministry of Agriculture
Type of organization: Government
Name of contact: Dato' Wan Jaafar bin Abdullah
Focal point for: Poverty alleviation
Title: Secretary General
Address:
Tel:
Fax:

Title of organization: Ministry of Rural Development
Type of organization: Government
Name of contact: Dato' Ismail bin Mansur
Focal point for: Poverty alleviation
Title: Secretary General
Address:
Tel:
Fax:

Title of organization: ISIS
Type of organization: NGO
Name of contact: Prof. Ismail Salleh
Focal point for: Poverty alleviation
Title:
Address:
Tel:
Fax:

Title of organization: Yayasan Basmi Kemiskinan (YBK), Selangor
Type of organization: NGO
Name of contact: Tuan Haji Zainal Abidin bin Sakom
Focal point for: Poverty alleviation
Title:
Address:
Tel:
Fax:

Title of organization: Amanah Ikhtiar Malaysia (AIM)
Type of organization: NGO
Name of contact: Prof. Madya Sukor Kasim
Focal point for: Poverty alleviation
Title:
Address:
Tel:
Fax:

Malaysia

Title of organization: University Kebangsaan Malaysia (Faculty of Economics)

Type of organization: NGO

Name of contact:

Focal point for: Poverty alleviation

Title:

Address:

Tel:

Fax:

Mexico

Title of organization: Under-Secretariat of Regional Development, Office of General Coordination of International Technical Cooperation of the National Solidarity Programme

Type of organization: Government

Name of contact: Ing. Carlos Rojas Gutierrez

Focal point for: Poverty alleviation

Title:

Address:

Tel: 542-90-09

Fax: 518-65-06

Title of organization: Under-Secretariat of Regional Development, Office of General Coordination of International Technical Cooperation of the National Solidarity Programme

Type of organization: Government

Name of contact: Lic. Jose Luis Medina Aguiar

Focal point for: Poverty alleviation

Title:

Address:

Tel: 534-76-39

Fax: 534-65-83

Netherlands

Title of organization: Ministry of Foreign Affairs, DST/TA (Technical Advice) unit of DGIS

Type of organization: Government

Name of contact: Mr. Leen Boer

Focal point for: Poverty alleviation

Title: Poverty Coordinator

Address:

Tel:

Fax: 0031-70-3485956

Norway

Title of organization:	Budget Division, Department of Administrative Affairs	*Type of organization:*	Government
Name of contact:	Mr. Arne Kristian Larsen	*Focal point for:*	Database on poverty
Title:			
Address:	NORAD	*Tel:*	(47) 22 31 43 73
	P.O. Box 8034 Dep	*Fax:*	(47) 22 31 44 01
	N-0030 Oslo		

Statistical information on Norwegian development cooperation activities, including poverty reduction programmes and projects is collected and systematized in accordance with the reporting requirements of the Norwegian government and the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) in OECD by the bilateral development cooperation agency (NORAD).

Title of organization:	Department of Development Cooperation Programmes, Ministry of Foreign Affairs	*Type of organization:*	Government
Name of contact:	Ms. Randi K. Bendiksen	*Focal point for:*	Poverty alleviation
Title:	Director General, DDCP		
Address:	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	*Tel:*	(47) 22 34 39 12
	P.O. Box 8114 Dep	*Fax:*	(47) 22 34 27 93
	N-0032 Oslo		

Title of organization:	Norwegian Red Cross	*Type of organization:*	NGO
Name of contact:		*Focal point for:*	Poverty alleviation
Title:			
Address:	Holbergsgate 1	*Tel:*	
	P.O. Box 6875 St. Olvas plass	*Fax:*	
	N-0130 Oslo		

One of the 5 major Norwegian NGOs involved in development cooperations activities.

Title of organization:	Norwegian Church Aid	*Type of organization:*	NGO
Name of contact:		*Focal point for:*	Poverty alleviation
Title:			
Address:	Sandakerveien 74	*Tel:*	
	P.O. Box 4544 Torshov	*Fax:*	
	N-0404 Oslo		

One of the 5 major Norwegian NGOs involved in development cooperation activities.

Norway

Title of organization: Norwegian Save the Children
Type of organization: NGO
Name of contact:
Focal point for: Poverty alleviation
Title:
Address: Grensesvingen 7
P.O. Box 6200 Etterstad
N-0602 Oslo
Tel:
Fax:

One of the 5 major Norwegian NGOs involved in development cooperations activities.

Title of organization: Norwegian People's Aid
Type of organization: NGO
Name of contact:
Focal point for: Poverty alleviation
Title:
Address: Youngstorget 2A
P.O. Box 8844 Youngstorget
N-0028 Oslo
Tel:
Fax:

One of the 5 major Norwegian NGOs involved in development cooperations activities.

Title of organization: Norwegian Refugee Council
Type of organization: NGO
Name of contact:
Focal point for: Poverty alleviation
Title:
Address: Pilestredet 15 B
P.O. Box 6758 St. Olavs plass
N-0130 Oslo
Tel:
Fax:

One of the 5 major Norwegian NGOs involved in development cooperations activities.

Title of organization: University of Oslo, Centre for Development and Environment
Type of organization: Research Institute
Name of contact:
Focal point for: Poverty alleviation
Title:
Address: P.O. Box 1106 Blindern
N-0316 Oslo
Tel:
Fax:

Norway

Title of organization: Norwegian Institute of International Affairs
Type of organization: Research Institute
Name of contact:
Focal point for: Poverty alleviation
Title:
Address: P.O. Box 8159 Dep
N-0033 Oslo
Tel:
Fax:

Title of organization: Norwegian School of Economics and Business Administration
Type of organization: Research Institute
Name of contact:
Focal point for: Poverty alleviation
Title:
Address: Helleveien 30
N-5035 Bergen-Sandviken
Tel:
Fax:

Title of organization: Rogaland Research Foundation
Type of organization: Research Institute
Name of contact:
Focal point for: Poverty alleviation
Title:
Address: P.O. Box 2503 Ullandhaug
N-4004 Stavanger
Tel:
Fax:

Title of organization: University of Bergen, Centre for Development Studies
Type of organization: Research Institute
Name of contact:
Focal point for: Poverty alleviation
Title:
Address: Strømgaten 54
N-5007 Bergen
Tel:
Fax:

Norway

Title of organization: University of Oslo, Ethnographic Museum
Type of organization: Research Institute
Name of contact:
Focal point for: Poverty alleviation
Title:
Address: Fredriks gate 2
N-0164 Oslo
Tel:
Fax:

Title of organization: University of Oslo, Department of Social Anthropology
Type of organization: Research Institute
Name of contact:
Focal point for: Poverty alleviation
Title:
Address: P.O. Box 1091 Blindern
N-0317 Oslo
Tel:
Fax:

Title of organization: NORAGRIC
Type of organization: Research Institute
Name of contact:
Focal point for: Poverty alleviation
Title:
Address: P.O. Box 2
N-1432 As-NLH
Tel:
Fax:

Title of organization: Chr. Michelsen Institute
Type of organization: Research Institute
Name of contact:
Focal point for: Poverty alleviation
Title:
Address: Department of Social Science and Development
Fantoftvegen 38
N-5036 Fantoft
Tel:
Fax:

Norway

Title of organization: University of Trondheim, Department of Geography
Type of organization: Research Institute
Name of contact:
Focal point for: Poverty alleviation
Title:
Address: Lade
N-7055 Dragvoll
Tel:
Fax:

Title of organization: University of Trondheim, Department of History
Type of organization: Research Institute
Name of contact:
Focal point for: Poverty alleviation
Title:
Address: Lade
N-7055 Dragvoll
Tel:
Fax:

Title of organization: University of Bergen, Department of Social Anthropology
Type of organization: Research Institute
Name of contact:
Focal point for: Poverty alleviation
Title:
Address: Parkveien 20
N-5007 Bergen
Tel:
Fax:

Pakistan

Title of organization: Planning & Development Division
Type of organization: Government
Name of contact:
Focal point for: Poverty alleviation
Title:
Address: 'P' Block
Pak Secretariat
Islamabad
Tel:
Fax:

Pakistan

Title of organization: Agha Khan Rural Support Programme
Type of organization: NGO
Name of contact:
Focal point for: Poverty alleviation
Title:
Address: Karachi
Tel:
Fax:

Title of organization: National Rural Support Programme
Type of organization: NGO
Name of contact:
Focal point for: Poverty alleviation
Title:
Address: Islamabad
Tel:
Fax:

Title of organization: Pakistan Institute of Development Economics
Type of organization: NGO
Name of contact:
Focal point for: Poverty alleviation
Title:
Address: Islamabad
Tel:
Fax:

Panama

Title of organization: Ministry of Planning and Economic Policy
Type of organization: Government
Name of contact: Mr. Miguel A. Acrhurra
Focal point for: Database on poverty
Title:
Address: P.O.Box 2694
Tel: 69-4133 ext. 145
Panama 3
Fax: (507) 69-6822

Panama

Title of organization:	Ministry of Planning and Economic Policy	*Type of organization:*	Government
Name of contact:	Mr. Antonio Olivita	*Focal point for:*	Database on poverty
Title:			
Address:	P.O.Box 2694	*Tel:*	69-4133 ext. 141
	Panama 3	*Fax:*	(507) 69-6822

Title of organization:	Ministry of Planning and Economic Policy, Social Planning Department	*Type of organization:*	Government
Name of contact:	Rosa Elena de de la Cruz	*Focal point for:*	Poverty alleviation
Title:	Chief, Social Planning		
Address:	P.O.Box 2694	*Tel:*	63-9633
	Panama 3	*Fax:*	(507) 69-6822

Paraguay

Title of organization:	Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Technical Secretariat of Planning	*Type of organization:*	Government
Name of contact:		*Focal point for:*	Poverty alleviation
Title:			
Address:	Torre AYFRA	*Tel:*	495394
	Calle Pdte. Franco y Ayolas	*Fax:*	446493

Title of organization:	CONEB	*Type of organization:*	NGO
Name of contact:	Sebastián Gabato	*Focal point for:*	Poverty alleviation
Title:			
Address:	435 calle Estados Unidos	*Tel:*	
		Fax:	

Paraguay

Title of organization: Paraguyas Red Cross
Type of organization: NGO
Name of contact:
Focal point for: Poverty alleviation
Title:
Address: LCRP - Brasil
216 calle José Berges
Tel:
Fax:

Title of organization: FUPACODES
Type of organization: NGO
Name of contact:
Focal point for: Poverty alleviation
Title:
Address: Calle Presidente Franco 846
Tel:
Fax:

Title of organization: Social Pastorate
Type of organization: NGO
Name of contact:
Focal point for: Poverty alleviation
Title:
Address: Alberdi
874 calle Piribebuy
Tel:
Fax:

Peru

Title of organization: National Statistics Institute
Type of organization: Government
Name of contact: Mr. Felic Murillo
Focal point for: Database on poverty
Title:
Address:
Tel:
Fax:

Peru

Title of organization:	Ministry of the Economy and Finance, Co-ordination Unit	*Type of organization:*	Government
Name of contact:	Fritz du Bois	*Focal point for:*	Poverty alleviation
Title:	Chief, Co-ordination Unit		
Address:	Avenida JUNIN 319	*Tel:*	279897
	Lima 1	*Fax:*	(51-14)281673

Title of organization:	Instituto CUANTO	*Type of organization:*	NGO
Name of contact:	Dr. Richard Webb	*Focal point for:*	Database on poverty
Title:			
Address:	Plaza del Ovalo 203-B	*Tel:*	224 932 - 423 421
	San Isidro	*Fax:*	425 460

And/or Graciela Fernandez Baca (she is also named as a contact person).

Title of organization:	CEDEP	*Type of organization:*	NGO
Name of contact:		*Focal point for:*	Poverty alleviation
Title:			
Address:	Pershing 790	*Tel:*	
	Jesus Maria	*Fax:*	

Title of organization:	ADEC-ATC	*Type of organization:*	NGO
Name of contact:		*Focal point for:*	Poverty alleviation
Title:			
Address:	Matooni 349	*Tel:*	
	San Isidro	*Fax:*	

Philippines

Title of organization:	National Statistical Coordination Board	*Type of organization:*	Government
Name of contact:	Mr. Romulo Virola	*Focal point for:*	Database on poverty
Title:	c/o Secretary General		
Address:	Buendia Avenue	*Tel:*	851778-87
	Makati	*Fax:*	816-69-41/878114
	Metro Manila		

Title of organization:	Presidential Commission to Fight Poverty (PCFP)	*Type of organization:*	Government
Name of contact:	Mr. Daniel Lacson	*Focal point for:*	Poverty alleviation
Title:	Chairman		
Address:	Presidential Commission to Fight Poverty	*Tel:*	742-16-45
	Malacanang	*Fax:*	
	Manila		

Presidential Commission to Fight Poverty which was created in 1992 to monitor, orchestrate, coordinate poverty alleviation efforts.

Title of organization:	no indication	*Type of organization:*	NGO
Name of contact:	no indication	*Focal point for:*	Poverty alleviation
Title:			
Address:		*Tel:*	
		Fax:	

Most NGOs of the country were formed to assist the government in addressing the needs of the poor primarily through credit assistance, livelihood, social services delivery.

Poland

Title of organization:	Central Bureau of Statistics, Department of Social Research	*Type of organization:*	Government
Name of contact:	Mr. Wieslaw Lagodzinski	*Focal point for:*	Database on poverty
Title:	Director		
Address:		*Tel:*	(48 22) 25 34 35
		Fax:	

Poland

Title of organization:	Ministry of Labour and Social Policy, Department of Training	*Type of organization:*	Government
Name of contact:	Mr. Tomasz Kazmierczak	*Focal point for:*	Poverty alleviation
Title:	Chief Specialist		
Address:	ul. Nowogrodzka 1/3	*Tel:*	(48 22) 29 33 47; 29 36 49
	Warsaw	*Fax:*	

Title of organization:	Ministry of Labour and Social Policy, Department of International Cooperation	*Type of organization:*	Government
Name of contact:	Mrs. Joanna Maciejewska	*Focal point for:*	Poverty alleviation
Title:	Senior Adviser		
Address:	ul. Nowogrodzka 1/3	*Tel:*	(48 22) 29 67 50
	Warsaw	*Fax:*	(48 22) 29 67 50

Republic of Korea

Title of organization:	Ministry of Health and Social Affairs (MOHSA); Economic Planning Board (EPB)	*Type of organization:*	Government
Name of contact:	Mr. SONG Jung-Sook	*Focal point for:*	Poverty alleviation
Title:	Minister of Health and Social Affairs		
Address:	Complex Government Building	*Tel:*	
	Gwa-cheon shi	*Fax:*	
	Kyunggi-Jo		

Title of organization:	Ministry of Health and Social Affairs (MOHSA); Economic Planning Board (EPB)	*Type of organization:*	Government
Name of contact:	Mr. LEE Kyung Shick	*Focal point for:*	Poverty alleviation
Title:	Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Economic Planning Board		
Address:	Complex Government Building	*Tel:*	
	Gwa-cheon shi	*Fax:*	
	Kyunggi-Jo		

Republic of Korea

Title of organization:	Social Development Planning Division; Economic Planning Bureau; Economic Planning Board	*Type of organization:*	Government
Name of contact:	Mr. Donghoon Lee	*Focal point for:*	Poverty alleviation
Title:	Director of Social Development Planning Division		
Address:	Kwachun Si Jung Ang Dong	*Tel:*	(02) - 503 ~9053~ 4
	Kyunggi Do	*Fax:*	504 - 7737

Title of organization:	Korea Institute for Health and Social Affairs	*Type of organization:*	NGO
Name of contact:		*Focal point for:*	Poverty alleviation
Title:			
Address:	Poolkwang-Dong	*Tel:*	
	Eun Pyung-Koo	*Fax:*	
	Seoul		

Romania

Title of organization:	Ministry of Labour and Social Protection, Department of Social Protection	*Type of organization:*	Government
Name of contact:	Mr. Dorel Mustatea	*Focal point for:*	Poverty alleviation
Title:	State Secretary		
Address:	Rue Dem. I. Dobrescu No. 2-4	*Tel:*	40 1 6156564
	Secteur 1 Bucharest	*Fax:*	40 1 6138549

Title of organization:	Institute for Research on Quality of Life	*Type of organization:*	NGO
Name of contact:		*Focal point for:*	Poverty alleviation
Title:			
Address:	Spl. Independentei No. 202	*Tel:*	40 1 6375893
	Etaj IV	*Fax:*	40 1 6382376
	Secteur 6 Bucharest		

Slovakia

Title of organization:	Statistics Office of the Slovak Republik	*Type of organization:*	Government
Name of contact:		*Focal point for:*	Database on poverty
Title:			
Address:	Mileticova 3	*Tel:*	
	824 67 Bratislava	*Fax:*	

Title of organization:	Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Family, Section of Social Affairs	*Type of organization:*	Government
Name of contact:	PhDr. Ing. Stanislav Konecný	*Focal point for:*	Poverty alleviation
Title:	Director of the section		
Address:	Spitálska 4	*Tel:*	441 014, 441 111
	816 43 Bratislava	*Fax:*	362 544

Title of organization:	Research Institute of Labour, Social Affairs and Family	*Type of organization:*	Research Institute
Name of contact:	PHDr. Rastislav Bednárik, CSc ,	*Focal point for:*	Poverty alleviation
Title:	Deputy director		
Address:	Mierová 23	*Tel:*	
	827 48 Bratislava	*Fax:*	

Sri Lanka

Title of organization:	Ministry of Policy Planning and Implentation	*Type of organization:*	Government
Name of contact:	Dr. R. M. K. Ratnayake	*Focal point for:*	Database on poverty
Title:	Director / Nutrition		
Address:	Sethsiripaya	*Tel:*	(1) 56 24 85
	Battaramulla	*Fax:*	
	Sri Jaya waderepura		

Sri Lanka

Title of organization:	Janasaviya Department (under the Ministry of Food, Cooperatives and Janasaviya)	*Type of organization:*	Government
Name of contact:	Susil Sirivardana	*Focal point for:*	Poverty alleviation
Title:	Janasaviya Commissioner		
Address:	3rd floor, Unity Plaza Building	*Tel:*	(1) 58 12 07
	Colombo 4	*Fax:*	(1) 50 32 87

Title of organization:	Participatory Institute for Development Alternatives (PIDA) / *	*Type of organization:*	NGO
Name of contact:		*Focal point for:*	Poverty alleviation
Title:			
Address:		*Tel:*	
		Fax:	

* Sarvodya / Human Development Centre / Foriit / Siyath / Praja Sahaya Sevaya

Title of organization:	Research Centre of the UNU/South Asian Partnership	*Type of organization:*	Research Institute
Name of contact:	Dr. Ponna Wiginaraja	*Focal point for:*	Poverty alleviation
Title:			
Address:		*Tel:*	
		Fax:	

Title of organization:	Marga Institute	*Type of organization:*	Research Institute
Name of contact:		*Focal point for:*	Poverty alleviation
Title:			
Address:		*Tel:*	
		Fax:	

Switzerland

Title of organization:	Federal Department of Foreign Affairs (Directorate of Cooperation in Development and Humanitarian Aid)	*Type of organization:*	Government
Name of contact:	Mrs. Immita Cornaz	*Focal point for:*	Poverty alleviation
Title:			
Address:	Eigerstrasse 73 CH-3003 Bern	*Tel:* *Fax:*	031/61 34 26 031/61 35 05

There is no focal point properly speaking, but the person to contact at the Department of Foreign Affairs is Mrs. Immita Cornaz.

Title of organization:	Federal Department of the Public Economy (Federal Office of Foreign Economic Affairs)	*Type of organization:*	Government
Name of contact:		*Focal point for:*	Poverty alleviation
Title:			
Address:	CH-3003 Bern	*Tel:* *Fax:*	

Title of organization:	no indication	*Type of organization:*	NGO
Name of contact:	no indication	*Focal point for:*	Poverty alleviation
Title:			
Address:		*Tel:* *Fax:*	

No organizations are specialized in poverty alleviation programmes. But the following NGOs deal with this problem in their programmes: SWISSAID, INTERCOOPERATION, HELVETAS, PAIN POUR LE PROCHAIN, CARITAS, ACTION DE CAREME, Institut universitaire du developpement (IUED).

Thailand

Title of organization:	Rural Development Coordination Division, NESDB	*Type of organization:*	Government
Name of contact:	Mr. Kirasak Chaneharaswat	*Focal point for:*	Database on poverty
Title:			
Address:		*Tel:* *Fax:*	

NRD-2C Database

Thailand

Title of organization:	National Rural Development and Decentralization Committee	*Type of organization:*	Government
Name of contact:	Dr. Phisit Pakkasem	*Focal point for:*	Poverty alleviation
Title:	Secretary-General, NESDB		
Address:	962 Krung Kasem Road	*Tel:*	2825837
	Bangkok 10100	*Fax:*	

Title of organization:	Institute of Population and Community Development	*Type of organization:*	NGO
Name of contact:		*Focal point for:*	Poverty alleviation
Title:			
Address:	Bangkok	*Tel:*	
		Fax:	

Tunisia

Title of organization:	Ministry of Social Affairs	*Type of organization:*	Government
Name of contact:	Mr. Mustapha Belhareth	*Focal point for:*	Database on poverty
Title:	Director of Studies and Planning		
Address:	Boulevard Bab Benat	*Tel:*	262 689
	Tunis	*Fax:*	

Title of organization:	Ministry of Social Affairs	*Type of organization:*	Government
Name of contact:	Mr. Abdellatif Ben Kilani	*Focal point for:*	Poverty alleviation
Title:	Director of Programmes and Social Development		
Address:	1, rue Atlas Bab El Khadra	*Tel:*	286 673
	Tunis	*Fax:*	793 241

Tunisia

Title of organization: El Kef Foundation for Regional Development
Type of organization: NGO
Name of contact:
Focal point for: Poverty alleviation
Title:
Address: Jardin El Khadria El Kef
7100
Tel:
Fax:

Title of organization: Tunisian Foundation Community Development at Kasserine
Type of organization: NGO
Name of contact:
Focal point for: Poverty alleviation
Title:
Address: Rue Taieb M'Hiri 1200
Kasserine
Tel:
Fax:

Title of organization: Tunisian Foundation for Community Development at Siliana
Type of organization: NGO
Name of contact:
Focal point for: Poverty alleviation
Title:
Address: Cité El Ones 6140
Makthar
Tel:
Fax:

Title of organization: Association for Rural Development and Activity
Type of organization: NGO
Name of contact:
Focal point for: Poverty alleviation
Title:
Address: 16, Rue Iben El Acuem
Al Menzeh 6
Tunis
Tel:
Fax:

Tunisia

Title of organization: Tunisian Association for the Promotion of Employment and Housing
Type of organization: NGO
Name of contact:
Focal point for: Poverty alleviation
Title:
Address: 28, Rue Abdellaziz Thealbi
Menezeh 9
Tunis
Tel:
Fax:

Title of organization: Enda Inter Arabe
Type of organization: NGO
Name of contact:
Focal point for: Poverty alleviation
Title:
Address: 16, Impasse de la Mer Rouge Ariana
Tel:
Fax:

Title of organization: Foundation for Self-Development and Solidarity
Type of organization: NGO
Name of contact:
Focal point for: Poverty alleviation
Title:
Address: 5, Rue Med Badra Belvedere
Tel:
Fax:

Title of organization: Self-Development Support Association
Type of organization: NGO
Name of contact:
Focal point for: Poverty alleviation
Title:
Address: 5, Av. d'Afrique 1004
El Menzeh VI
Tunis
Tel:
Fax:

Tunisia

Title of organization:	Canadian Organization for Solidarity and Development	*Type of organization:*	NGO
Name of contact:		*Focal point for:*	Poverty alleviation
Title:			
Address:	9, Rue Tahar B Achour Menzeh 8 Tunis	*Tel:* *Fax:*	

Title of organization:	Tunisian Association of Social Charities	*Type of organization:*	NGO
Name of contact:		*Focal point for:*	Poverty alleviation
Title:			
Address:	5, Rue Alain Savary Tunis	*Tel:* *Fax:*	

Turkey

Title of organization:	Prime Ministry State Planning Organisation, Social Planning Directorate	*Type of organization:*	Government
Name of contact:	Mr. Ismalik Karaman	*Focal point for:*	Poverty alleviation
Title:	General Director of Social Planning		
Address:	Necatibey Caddesi no.108 Ankara	*Tel:* *Fax:*	230 87 20/6734-6749 231 93 68

Title of organization:	YARDIM SEVENLER DERNEGI (Association for aid)	*Type of organization:*	NGO
Name of contact:	Dr. Mediha	*Focal point for:*	Poverty alleviation
Title:			
Address:	Eldem Sokak No. 67 KOCATEPE/ ANKARA 06640	*Tel:* *Fax:*	

Turkey

Title of organization: TÜRKIYE KIZILAY DERNEGI (The Red Crescent)

Type of organization: NGO

Name of contact:

Focal point for: Poverty alleviation

Title:

Address: Karanfil Sok. No:7
Bakanliklar/Ankara

Tel:

Fax:

Annex II

DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE

The material presented in this annex has been reproduced as received from Governments (with minor editing)

Australia

Focal Point: **Australian International Development Assistance Bureau (AIDAB)**

Allocation criteria of aid:

- Geographic focus policy (Asia-Pacific);
- Developing country needs and constraints;
- Australian interests including humanitarian, foreign policy and commercial;
- Australian comparative advantage(s) viz. sector selection;
- Cross-cutting objectives of Australian aid program including environment, women, poverty alleviation, sustainability.

Modalities of support to anti-poverty policies and programmes:

Country-specific poverty analysis is part of Australia's country programming process. Poverty analysis indicates the major areas of need in the country concerned and the potential role for Australian aid, taking into account recipient countries' policies and programmes. Australian aid tackles poverty alleviation in three complementary ways:

1. Sustainable economic growth - e.g. infrastructure, agriculture, mining, industry, environmental management and institution strengthening;
2. Investment in human resources - e.g. education, primary health care, capacity-building and social sector development including community-based development through NGOs and micro-enterprises; and
3. Safety nets and direct poverty targeting - e.g. humanitarian relief, refugee assistance, emergency food aid, community-based water supply and sanitation and provision of development food aid for use in food-for-work schemes.

Evaluation of the effectiveness of anti-poverty aid programmes and projects:

Examination of how the Australian aid programme tackles poverty was published in 1991 (AIDAB, Poverty Alleviation through Australian Development Cooperation. International Development Issues, No. 15). This is a discussion paper rather that a formal evaluation, however the examination found that the

Australian aid programme has been broadly successful in tackling poverty through a multidimensional approach.

The actual policy framework for poverty reduction has been revised since 1991 and is described in the Ministerial Policy Paper and Fourth Annual Report to Parliament entitled "Poverty Reduction and Economic Growth in the Australian Development Cooperation Program" (November 1993).

Germany

Focal Point: Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development Division

Allocation criteria of aid:

Allocation criteria are the level of and capacity for development as well as the willingness to create the necessary general conditions (including human rights, rule of law, participation, a "market-friendly" and social approach to economic development, poverty orientation of the Government's policy). The assistance is made available primarily to the poor developing countries, especially to the least developed countries. Concerning sectors within recipient countries, we are trying to reconcile our general priorities (poverty alleviation, protection of the environment, education) with the special needs and priorities of the country concerned.

Modalities of support to anti-poverty policies and programmes:

We have set out the prerequisites and the aims of our cooperation with individual developing countries in an internal country paper. We intend to produce poverty assessments in line with the corresponding World Bank documents on this subject and in cooperation with the developing countries concerned. We have no preconceptions that specific sectors or modalities are particularly suited to poverty alleviation, but prefer to make poverty alleviation a focus in all sectors, projects and programmes.

Evaluation of the effectiveness of anti-poverty aid programmes and projects:

We have not undertaken any systematic evaluation as such of the poverty alleviation projects which have received our support. Each evaluation carried out assesses the sustainability and effectiveness of the project and whether the objectives set have been attained; this includes the examination of the extent of poverty alleviation achieved, where relevant.

Japan

Focal Point: Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Allocation criteria of aid:

Japan refers to the GNP per capita of the recipient countries measured by the World Bank to set criteria for extending its ODA (in 1992, below $1,195 for grant aid, and below $2,465 for loans), allowing for some flexibility. Technical assistance is also implemented for countries that exceed these criteria but need technology transfer from Japan.

Besides the rough criteria above, Japan takes its basic philosophies of ODA into account, which are environmental conservation, interdependence among nations, and the humanitarian viewpoint. It also pays attention to such factors as military expenditures of the recipient countries as defined by principles in Japan's ODA Charter, and feasibility and priority of projects, economic and financial situations, and overall bilateral relations with Japan.

Modalities of support to anti-poverty policies and programmes:

Japan's anti-poverty aid is extended mainly in the form of grant and technical assistance to satisfy basic human needs and to improve social infrastructure of impoverished developing countries, especially in Asia and Africa. More specifically, assistance is directed to the improvement of medical facilities, primary health care, schools, drinking water supply facilities, sanitary facilities, and so forth. In recent years, Japan has founded the Subsidy System for NGO Projects and Small-Scale Grant Assistance to support grassroots anti-poverty activities by NGOs.

Evaluation of the effectiveness of anti-poverty aid programmes and projects:

Japan has undertaken various evaluations on its anti-poverty projects. One of the recent examples is the evaluation on water-supply and electrification projects in Thailand, which was implemented by CIOS (Conseil International pour l'Organisation Scientifique) and published in the 1993 Annual ODA Evaluation Report issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The water-supply project was rated highly as a successful project with grassroots participation of terminal farm units, both in the selection of the project site and in construction, management, and maintenance of the facilities. The evaluation concludes that aid for infrastructure and job-creation proves to be most effective in alleviating poverty.

Netherlands

Focal Point: **Ministry for Development Cooperation, Economic Affairs and Trade Policy Division**

The Netherlands (DGIS) uses a "Development Screening" method, in the identification phase and the appraisal phase of the project cycle. "Development Screening" focuses on these two distinct "moments". In the identification phase, either a project idea or project proposal, presented to the Netherlands for the first time, is considered, or the continuation of an ongoing project (or programme) is at stake. The latter involves entering a more or less modified subsequent stage in an already familiar "problem area". In both cases, the proposal is tested or screened vis-à-vis the current, principal goals of the Netherlands' Development Cooperation policy, viz. (1) poverty alleviation, (2) autonomy of women, and (3) environmental protection.

A number of relevant questions on these three main issues or themes must be posed - and answered - in order to be able to determine if the idea or proposal qualifies for implementation, and what further analysis or elaboration (if any) will be required before implementation. The main concern is that no project or programme should be undertaken, continued or extended

that would be detrimental to poverty alleviation, to the autonomy of women or to the environment; a positive score on at least one of these goals would of course be better, and is indeed the ultimate aim. Of course, the proposed project is checked on feasibility and sustainability as well.

Screening or testing vis-à-vis the principal goals of Netherlands' development cooperation policy during identification or appraisal is not new, but now it is made more explicit. It may be that, as a consequence of this, more proposals must be rejected or at least be revised before becoming acceptable; or more thorough analysis (of the poverty situation or effects on poverty; of the position of or effects on women; of environmental impacts) will be needed earlier in the project cycle; these are both the intended results of screening. This approach does not necessarily mean that all analysis must be done during formulation (before appraisal); "conditional" answers to pertinent questions (on poverty, women and development and environment) are acceptable as long as action-oriented research (studies) and ensuing measures (compensatory measures whenever necessary) are designed and planned to address clearly the key issues at the proper time, e.g. in a process approach.

In the appraisal phase, the now-elaborated project proposal, i.e. the project document, is confronted with the same set of questions as development screening criteria), that was used to highlight the issues that needed to be addressed in the formulation of the project. In this phase, however, the "Development screening" function is to check whether the project document is indeed complete, and complies with all the policy criteria (on poverty alleviation, women's role in development, environmental protection, ecological and institutional sustainability), including the basic project feasibility criteria. If this turns out not to be the case, it will be a reason for feed-back to the recipient (requesting) agency, and continuation of a dialogue in order to remedy the conceptual shortcomings.

A positive score on the three main (Netherlands') policy criteria:

(a) poverty alleviation,

(b) women's role in development, and

(c) environmental protection.

Norway

Focal Point: **Department of Development Cooperation Programmes**
Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Allocation criteria of aid:

The main goal of Norwegian development cooperation remains to contribute towards lasting improvements in economic, social and political conditions for the populations of developing countries. Development assistance must be used in such a way that it leads to the greatest improvements for the poor sections of the population; the poorest developing countries must be given priority, and the aid must be designed in such a way that it creates the least possible

dependency on continued assistance. Norwegian development cooperation will continue to be recipient-oriented. This means that Norway will base the dialogue concerning the choice and design of development activities financed with Norwegian funds on the development plans of recipient countries. At the same time, cooperation will to a greater extent be based on recipient responsibility. In other words, the recipient country itself will have a greater degree of responsibility for the implementation of development activities and a departure from the principle underlying the cooperation may have consequences for the level and forms of assistance.

Within this broad framework, five specific goals for Norwegian development cooperation are identified as being of special significance, including as a basis for decisions on the relative allocation of development cooperations funds: (i) ecologically sustainable development and natural resource management; (ii) economic growth; (iii) improved living conditions for the poorest sections of the population; (iv) respect for human rights; (v) conflict-resolution and confidence-building to promote peace among countries and regions.

Modalities of support to anti-poverty policies and programmes:

Almost all programme countries for bilateral development cooperation with Norway are among the least developed countries, i.e. the poorest developing countries. Programmes for poverty reduction have been designed to assist the poor through (i) targeted direct assistance to undertake productive activities which generate employment and income; (ii) development policies and investments which expand the employment opportunities for them; and (iii) improvement of their access to health, family planning, education and related services as well as expansion of these services.

In terms of sectors of economic activities, the social sectors are given priority, especially through investments in basic health services and primary education. Support for physical infrastructure and directly productive economic activities should, in order to contribute to an anti-poverty approach, be designed to maximize the employment generation in the projects and programmes to be implemented. Several important poverty reduction programmes in Norway's recent history of development cooperation have been based on an integrated area-development approach, in particular in the rural areas. Such programmes at the district/province level have been implemented in several countries, including Sri Lanka and Tanzania. Anti-poverty programmes can also include support to strengthen the institutional capacity of national institutions in recipient countries which are in charge of economic planning with respect to the implementational anti-poverty policies.

Evaluation of the effectiveness of anti-poverty aid programmes and projects:

Specific projects/programmes have been evaluated although no evaluation has been undertaken of the general effectiveness of poverty reduction programmes. In the case of the Hambantota Integrated Rural Development Programme in Sri Lanka, organizational innovation and flexibility in the planning process were identified as important factors in analysing why this programme is considered to be a success. Other factors include the financial

efficiency of the programme, the integrated area-development approach and the fact that financial resources to a significant degree were invested in support of human resources development.

Switzerland

Focal Point: **Federal Department of Foreign Affairs/Cooperation in Development and Humanitarian Aid (DDA)**

Allocation criteria of aid and modalities of support to anti-poverty policies and programmes:

The criteria applied are defined in the Federal Act on Cooperation in Development and Humanitarian Aid.

Evaluation of the effectiveness of anti-poverty aid programmes and projects:

There has been a cross-analysis in this field. Anti-poverty action has to be taken into account in most programmes. To this end, stress has to be laid on empowerment (importance of participation at the grassroots, by the persons concerned). Through an approach favouring participation, efforts are made to contribute to empowerment, and to that end emphasis is placed on self-evaluation (at the grassroots level).

Turkey

Focal Point: **State Planning Organization, Social Planning Directorate**

Allocation criteria of aid:

Acute needs (such as famine in Somalia) and areas of technical aid are determined jointly with the countries concerned. Also, support for the further development of a number of institutions in some countries.

Modalities of support to anti-poverty policies and programmes:

n.a.

Evaluation of the effectiveness of anti-poverty aid programmes and projects:

n.a.

United Kingdom

Focal point: **Overseas Development Administration**

Allocation criteria of aid:

The overall aim of our overseas aid is to promote economic and social development in developing countries and the welfare of their people. We focus our concessional funds on the poorest countries where the problems of development are deepest.

To achieve the broad aim of the aid programme outlined above, we have established seven priority objectives. They are:

(i) to promote economic reform;
(ii) to enhance productive capacity;
(iii) to promote good government;
(iv) to undertake direct poverty reduction activities and programmes;
(v) to promote human development, including better education and health, and children by choice;
(vi) to promote the status of women;
(vii) to help developing countries tackle national environmental problems.

Modalities of support to anti-poverty policies and programmes:

Reducing poverty is central to the purpose of our overseas aid in low-income countries. All of our priority objectives are therefore concerned with poverty reduction. Assistance targeted directly on the poor is intended to have an immediate impact on their well being. But without economic growth, the scope to reduce poverty over the longer term and on a sustainable basis is greatly reduced. Our support for economic reform programmes in low-income countries should help stimulate broad-based labour intensive growth. The poor will benefit from expanding opportunities to work and growing demand for the goods and services they sell.

If the poor are to enjoy increased access to primary education and health services, higher government spending in social sectors is essential. This is easier when the economy is expanding and government revenues are rising than when the economy is stagnating. Therefore our aid in support of economic reform and enhancing productive capacity is an important element of our long-term anti-poverty strategy. At the same time we are committed to short-term direct anti-poverty measures which include: (i) assisting developing countries define and carry out poverty reduction strategies (including the design and implementation of safety nets); (ii) undertaking projects and programmes which are designed to meet the basic needs of the poor and to increase their incomes and the security of their livelihoods; and (iii) undertaking projects and programmes which extend the access of the poor to basic health and education services.

Evaluation of the effectiveness of anti-poverty aid programmes and projects:

n.a.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

for translators

FES	Economic and social fund
FGTS	Guarantee fund for service time
FONCODES	National equalization and social development fund
FOSDA	Special fund for agricultural development
FOSEP	Special fund for the encouragement of fishing
FOSIS	Solidarity and social investment fund
PDR	Rural Development Programme
PDU	Integrated Urban Development Programme
PROGER	Employment and income management
PROMEX	Programme for export promotion for non-traditional agro-based products
PROSEGE	Programme for social action for sanitation
PROSIN	Social infrastructure programme for the rehabilitation of degraded urban areas

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